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THE WEATHER
Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +15°C. Minimum -4°C.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:40 a.m.
Sun sets today at 4:53 p.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Spiazar
Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-
Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul
International Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 222

KABUL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1964 (QUAS 5, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

World Reacts Against Belgian Troops' Landing In The Congo Our Eyes Now Turned to OAU, Says Kanza

LONDON, November 26, (Reuter).—**ASIAN, African and East bloc countries yesterday unleashed a storm of opposition to the U.S.-assisted Belgian paratroop drop on Stanleyville Tuesday.**

The Soviet government, denouncing the landing as "a new gross act of armed intervention in the internal affairs of the Congo by Belgium, the United States and Britain", called for the immediate withdrawal of all Belgian and foreign mercenary forces.

Following are reports from various capitals: The Soviet government statement, handed to the Belgian, U.S. and British ambassadors, said these three countries were pursuing "a policy of wantonness and violence with regard to the Congolese people." The Western acts of aggression were a threat to international peace and security, it said.

The Soviet news agency Tass said hundreds of African and Bulgarian students chanting "Congo yes—Yankee no" and "Africa for the Africans" demonstrated yesterday outside the U.S. and Belgian embassies in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital. Reports reaching Vienna said Chinese students also joined the demonstrations and some U.S. embassy windows were smashed.

The External Affairs Ministry spokesman said the Indian government had learned with "surprise and concern" of the Belgian landing.

"The government of India were hoping that the unfortunate situation in the Congo would be peacefully resolved through the good offices of the commission set up by the Organisation of African Unity under the chairmanship of Jomo Kenyatta."

The Sudanese government has instructed its permanent representative to the United Nations to demand immediate convocation of the Security Council in order to discuss the imperialist intervention in the Congo and take necessary measures for withdrawing the invaders from the Congo. This was reported by a correspondent from Khartoum.

The African Liberation Committee of nine said yesterday it "condemned energetically" the landing of Belgian paratroopers by United States planes in Stanleyville.

A statement issued after a two-day meeting here said "this intervention constitutes a characteristic aggression on the part of the American and Belgian governments against the Congolese people."

Jomo Kenyatta, the Kenyan Prime Minister, said in a statement last night there had been a prospect on Monday this week that "arrangements could be made to repatriate the Stanleyville civilians through the international Red Cross."

Mr. Kenyatta, who is chairman of the Organisation of African Unity's Congo commission, declared: "I was neither consulted nor advised before the news came of the paratroop landings in Stanleyville."

This contemporary tragedy has pointed to the paramount need for removing from the Congo scene all outside influence and contribution from whatever source and directed to whatever cause.

Algerian President Ben Bella said: "We shall continue to send aid to our struggling brothers in the Congo in the form of men and material."

In a mass rally last night, he

W. Scheel Leaves Afghanistan After A Week Long Visit

KABUL, Nov. 26.—Mr. Walter Scheel, the Economic Co-operation Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, left Kabul today for Pakistan after a week long visit during which in addition to visiting various projects built through German assistance he also held meetings with Afghan authorities on Afghan-German economic assistance.

Mr. Scheel who returned from a two-day visit of the Southern Province of Pakhtia yesterday had a farewell meeting with Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf in the evening.

The Minister of the Federal Republic also visited the new broadcasting station of Radio Afghanistan. While inspecting the various sections of the studio, he was furnished with an explanation by Engineer Attai, President of the Technical Section of Radio Afghanistan. Mr. Attai also informed the Minister about the future plans for Radio Afghanistan.

Earlier in the day Mr. Scheel accompanied by Dr. Sultan Ahmad Popal, the Deputy Minister and Mr. Mirzad, Chief of Geology Survey of the Ministry of Mines and Industries together with German geologists, visited the Institute of Geological Survey.

He also paid a visit to the Department of Water and Land Survey. He was given a report of the drilling operations and hydro-metrical survey conducted by the Department with the assistance of the German Federal Republic in Afghanistan.

UN Report Blames Both Israel, Syria For Border Clash

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Nov. 26, (Reuter).—The U.N. Chief of Staff in Palestine has blamed both Israel and Syria for the tension existing between the two countries which erupted in a serious clash near the village of Dan on November 13.

In a report on the incident to the Security Council, Major General Odd Bull of Norway emphasised the "great gravity" of the clash.

The report followed last week's charges and counter-charges by the Syrians and Israelis at Security Council sessions.

The 11-nation body is expected to resume discussion in the light of the published document, on Friday or Monday.

called on the countries of Africa not to limit themselves to pious declarations in view of the situation in the Congo. Stanleyville had fallen, but Africa remained standing, he added.

After the fall of Stanleyville the patriots would now withdraw to the bush and reorganise their fighting methods. "And even if this fight should last twenty or thirty years—Tshombe will never

(Contd. on page 4)

His Majesty To Spend One Week's Rest In Jalalabad

JALALABAD, Nov. 26.—His Majesty the King arrived in Jalalabad yesterday evening for a week's rest.

Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak Governor of Nangarhar, Mr. Mohammad Safar Wakil Gharzai Chief of the Darunta Canal, Project, Military Commander Major General Mohammad Qasim and Sultan Aziz Deputy Governor of Nangarhar Province, were present to welcome His Majesty.

S.G. Lapin Returns To Soviet Union

KABUL, Nov. 26.—Mr. S. G. Lapin, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union left Kabul for Moscow at midday yesterday.

He was seen off at the airport by Mr. Etemadi, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with Dr. Rawan Ferhadi, Director-General of Political Affairs, and Mr. Abdul Samad Ghous, Director of UN Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Soviet Ambassador and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

Mr. Lapin during his stay in Kabul was Mr. Etemadi's guest. He visited certain reconstruction projects and also met with Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister and other Afghan leaders.

Uzbekistan Official Arrives To See Irrigation Projects

KABUL, Nov. 26.—Mr. Boris, Deputy Minister of Irrigation of the Uzbekistan SSR arrived in Kabul yesterday. He was received at the airport by Mr. Mohammad Bashir Lodin, Chief of Dams and Canals in the Ministry of Public Works. Mr. Boris during his stay in Afghanistan will visit irrigation projects that are being completed with Soviet aid.

One Of Quintuplets Born Mondy Died Last Night

PARIS, Nov. 26, (AP).—One of the Sabor quintuplets, born Monday, died during the night the Minister of Public Health announced Wednesday.

Officials said it was the last born, Jean-Luc Sabor, who died. He weighed only 1,140 grammes at birth.

The Ministry said there has been "no important change" in the condition of the other four.

The quintuplets are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Sabor. The father is a mailman in a Paris suburb.

Students Scatter Troops As Riots Continue In Saigon

SAIGON, November 26, (AP).—A MOB of students scattered troops and riot police Wednesday and virtually took over seven city blocks as anti-government rioting entered its fourth straight day in Saigon.

Testimony Reveals Threats In Texas Against Kennedy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, (AP).—The secret service investigated 34 Texas-based threats against President John F. Kennedy in the two years before his assassination in Dallas. Warren Commission testimony revealed.

Among them:—An informant's claim that a man had told a bridge party he would donate 1,000 dollars toward the assassination of the President.

—An alleged statement by an Auxiliary Deputy Sheriff in Houston that Kennedy should be "got rid of."

A summary by the protective research section of the secret service was included in the Commission testimony released Monday. It said that of the 34 cases investigated in Texas, five were considered dangerous, 25 not dangerous and four were closed or not solved prior to Kennedy's ill-fated visit. In none of the cases were names given.

In the two years, the summary added, "there were 115 Texas cases in which the subjects were not judged to present a current hazard serious enough to warrant investigation."

The summary said that in the same period 1,372 threat cases were investigated across the US but only Texas cases were cited in detail.

Before Kennedy's trip a check of reports was made to locate potentially dangerous persons along his travel route. A memorandum dated Dec. 3, 1963, 11 days after the assassination, said that none was found in the Dallas area but that two in the Houston area were called to the attention of the Houston office.

The name of Lee Harvey Oswald, Kennedy's assassin, was not in the section's files, the memorandum added.

In one Houston case several associates said they had heard the subject sharply criticize Kennedy's policies, but had not heard him threaten the President. Nevertheless, action was taken to ensure that, as an Auxiliary Sheriff, he would have nothing to do with protecting Kennedy when he visited Houston Nov. 21.

About 30 paratroopers armed with tear gas and with fixed bayonets on their rifles were ordered to retreat as stone hurling students advanced on them near a Buddhist headquarters.

A few minutes earlier a similar student charge scattered 150 unarmed troops outside Hong Lac school. One soldier was badly beaten.

By noon, the students had cleared seven blocks around Buddhist headquarters of all police, troops and paratroopers. The streets were littered with stones and bricks.

A similar demonstration Sunday was put down with tear gas.

The new rioting began only 30 minutes after U.S. Ambassador Maxwell D. Taylor left Saigon for talks in Washington about the Vietnam situation.

Wednesday's rioting was set off when unarmed troops assembled outside the barricaded Hong Lac school. About 200 students from another area scattered the troops with stones and fists, and chased them down side streets.

The students launched a similar attack against the paratroopers. As the paratroopers left in trucks, groups of students swung down side streets, chasing about 50 riot police who were carrying wicker shields and batons.

The police did nothing but try and protect themselves and run away. Three fire trucks arrived but they went quickly into reverse gear as the students approached.

One truck was caught, its windshield smashed and its driver injured.

Students climbed on the vehicles waving Vietnamese flags they had torn down from the entrance to the Buddhist headquarters.

By midday students were running deeper into the city, chasing any police in sight.

The students set up barricades in the streets in front of Buddhist headquarters and went around smashing things including a car and an ambulance. They also beat up an ambulance driver.

The paratroops returned and hardened their ranks and tried to talk the students out of demonstrating. The troops even brought out two banners which read "don't be tricked by the Viet Cong. Disperse quietly."

As about 200 paratroops, police and troops gathered, the students began spreading oil on the ground. As they started throwing stones again, the paratroopers charged, with gas masks on, and weapons with fixed bayonets.

They raced toward the Buddhist headquarters which is also site of the national pagoda. Trapping some students in the alleys and beating them.

Shouting war cries and slogans, the paratroopers swept toward the national pagoda firing tear gas. At this time the students got the oil burning. Equipment used for road building was also burning.

Opposite the pagoda a concussion grenade exploded and two troopers were carried off with their faces bleeding.

Only police troops appeared to have suffered serious casualties. An estimated 15 to 20 were injured, two of them seriously.



Mr. Scheel wearing a Pakhtia made chapan (Robe) and listening to explanation given to him by a chieftain during the minister's visit to the Southern Province.

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KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 26, 1964

Future Of Press

A new press law is being drafted on the basis of the new constitution in which the present transitional government is assigned to prepare and enforce such a law before October, 1965.

In all probability one should assume that in accordance with the new freedoms, private press, too, will emerge in the country. There are certain important questions in connection with the future of the press which we hope not only the government but indeed those who are thinking of publishing their own newspapers or assuming the ownership of papers already being published will consider before the new press law is put into practice.

No matter who is going to own a newspaper, as long as it is not owned by the government, the most important question to study is how to provide the required amount of revenue needed for running a newspaper. Even being very stingy, for printing a daily newspaper of the size of one of the papers published in Kabul now, an annual income of almost 2.5 million afghanis is needed. This is to assume that the paper does not possess its own printing plant, as is the present situation.

Where this revenue is going to be procured from is a question that we hope will be studied right at this juncture. We simply cannot assume that when the newspapers are in private hands, the owners will know how to run a paper. Financing a newspaper is a complicated job and to procure legitimate sources of income for a newspaper is directly related to the question of to what extent the newspaper can print news and views freely. Only thirty per cent of the budget needed for running a newspaper can be obtained through the sale of newspapers. We have to think and prepare the proper conditions for procuring the other seventy per cent through other means.

This amount should be either provided to newspapers as a subsidy or they themselves should devise methods to procure it. In order not to disturb the freedom of the press, news-

Is Non-Alignment An Ideology?

Criteria For Non-Alignment Evaluated

A superficial look at the non-aligned group gives two impressions simultaneously. First it is an international pressure group. This aspect of non-alignment becomes more obvious when one looks at it from the point of view of the UN. Secondly, it is based on the notion of "anti-ism". The "anti" side becomes clear when one sees it from the angle of fundamentals and principles. "Anti-racism", "anti-pactism", "anti-colonialism", "anti-blocism" are some of the principles upon which nonalignment as an ideology is based.

Non-alignment in reality is not completely different from a pressure group. Every pressure group is formed for a specific purpose. So is the case with non-alignment. Its main goal is to save mankind from another world conflagration. Such a war in an era of thermo-nuclear weapons could undoubtedly be most disastrous. A pressure group which is like an association of federation is designed for common action. Non-alignment has come about on a similar basis. These are some similarities, but whereas a pressure group is limited in its scope non-alignment is concerned with 'favourably influencing world public opinion'.

Every non-aligned conference, as a tool of direct diplomacy, on the one hand developed contact and experience and on the other hand made it possible for the member states to frame and improve their ideological standards. For instance, the non-aligned nations had been wondering for a long while whether there was any substitute for the cold war which threatened to break into another world war. Such a substitute would have to provide a means of preventing sudden snow-

downs in international relations. Their thinking eventually bore fruit. They found out, by means of consultations, conferences, experience and general observation of the two opposing ideologies, that co-existence is the best solution to the cold war.

Another example of the conceptual development of non-alignment is the attempt that was made by the members of this group to define a non-aligned country. The twenty delegates of the non-aligned countries who met at the Cairo Preparatory Meeting, for the Belgrade Conference in June 1961, accepted this task.

After prolonged discussions which not only brought into the limelight points of agreement but also those of disagreement, five general criteria to distinguish a nonaligned country were adopted. These norms, as set out by the conference suggested standards which should be pursued by a non-aligned country so that it might stand out as such in the international community of nations.

These five criteria were: first, that a non-aligned nation should pursue an independent policy based on non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. Second, that it should support liberation movements. Thirdly, it should not be a member of any multilateral military pact in the context of the East-West struggle. Fourth, it should not be a member of a bilateral military pact with a big power in the context of the East-West struggle. Fifth and finally, it should not grant military bases to foreign powers.

One can criticise these criteria on several grounds. First and foremost, they are a negative rather than a positive approach.

Besides, these five standards are too political and thus raise people's apprehensions. As a result of this, in the sphere of political uncertainty and flexibility, it is not a lasting formula.

The new concept which emerged as the result of the second non-aligned nations' conference in regard to principles of co-existence has given new meanings to the concept of non-alignment.

It may so happen that in the course of another ten years each one of the non-aligned countries may not be able to fulfill all the conditions laid down by the 1961 preparatory meeting properly, and in that case, are they no longer non-aligned? Once again these standards do not attempt to take into account the general diversity which prevails as much among the non-aligned countries as among the members of any given bloc. In fact in this particular case diversity means originality and personality of each of the non-aligned nations. It does not mean that by forming a single and united group they also throw away their singularity.

These principles have several advantages too. First as I have already mentioned, they are broad and thus include some, although not all, divergent countries. Secondly they were a clear guide to the understanding of non-alignment. In fact they were like posts situated on the path towards the headquarters.

In the last analysis these principles were rules of conduct which ought to have been included in a code of ethics, so that no member nation could by means of direct or indirect and secret diplomacy do anything against the established code.

PRESS At a Glance

All the premier dailies carried the news of Belgian paratroops landing in Stanleyville and the press conference held by Paul Henry Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, on this event.

The daily Islah devoted its editorial to commenting on the Afghan Cultural offices set up in foreign countries. In order to save more foreign exchange, said the editorial, the government has to make a number of decisions.

The present financial status of the country, demands that we should adopt a better policy to cut down unnecessary expenditures and apply the concept of efficiency in all our organisations, no matter whether they are inside or outside the country so that the government will be able to implement its urgent and necessary development projects.

Among organisations which deserve every attention as far as cutting down of expenditures is concerned are our Foreign Relations Cultural Offices set up in foreign countries.

At present, said the editorial, we have such offices established in Moscow, Munich, Washington and Beirut. These establishments were set up at the time when most of the Afghan students were sponsored by the government of Afghanistan. Such organisations were responsible for handling expenses incurred by students and tackling problems which they faced.

Now the conditions for Afghan students studying abroad have changed tremendously. At present on the basis of agreements made between the government of Afghanistan and those of friendly countries, hundreds of scholarships are made available for Afghan students to receive higher education in many friendly countries.

Fortunately the sponsoring countries make every effort to solve students' problems through their own organised establishments and the facilities they have provided. Thus we can clearly see that the situation of our Cultural Relation Office has changed recently. The government can save foreign exchange by taking a fresh look at the merit of these organisations.

In conclusion the editorial said that the main purpose behind this suggestion is to ease the mounting economic pressure stemming from inadequacy of foreign exchange.

Yesterday's daily Anis carried the second installment of an article headlined "Development plans are not the basic causes of economic anxieties" by Mr. Mohammad Yousuf Farand.

The monetary reform which we launched in 1342, said the article, was contrary to the principles of guided economy because monetary reform depends on the operation of the mechanism of prices and supply and demand. That is why we witnessed the failure of this move.

After giving the details of the economic movement of the last few years the writer says that the main purpose of all the details given was to point out that we have committed a number of mistakes in guiding our economy. Had we adopted a wiser policy we could have prevented the rise of the present economic anxieties, added the article.

At any rate, said the article, it is not too late to rectify the situation. With critical study of the present situation and a thorough scrutiny of results obtained and the experiences gained, it is possible to make intelligent decisions to remedy our economic ailments.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

THURSDAY

I English Programme:
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15 225 Kcs= 19 m band
II English Programme:
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15 125 Kcs= 19 m band
Urdu Programme:
6.00-6.00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs= 62 m band
III English Programme:
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs= 62 m band
Russian Programme:
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs= 62 m band
Arabic Programme:
26 m band
10.30-11.00 p.m. AST 11 945 Kcs= 31 m band
German Programme:
11.00-30 p.m. AST 9 635 Kcs= 31 m band
French Programme:
11.00-12.00 midnight 9 635 Kcs= 31 m band

'Air Services'

FRIDAY

AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival -0915
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival -1245
Mazar, Kunduz, Kabul
Arrival -1305

Departure
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure -1045
Kabul - Kunduz, Mazar
Departure - 0745
Kabul-Kandahar -
Departure - 1500
Kabul - Tehran
Departure - 1130

TMA
Kabul - Beirut
Departure - 1100
Saturday
Beirut, Theran, Kabul
Arrival - 1230
Kabul Kandahar
Departure - 1400

PIA
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival - 1050
Kabul Peshawar
Departure - 1130

Important Telephones

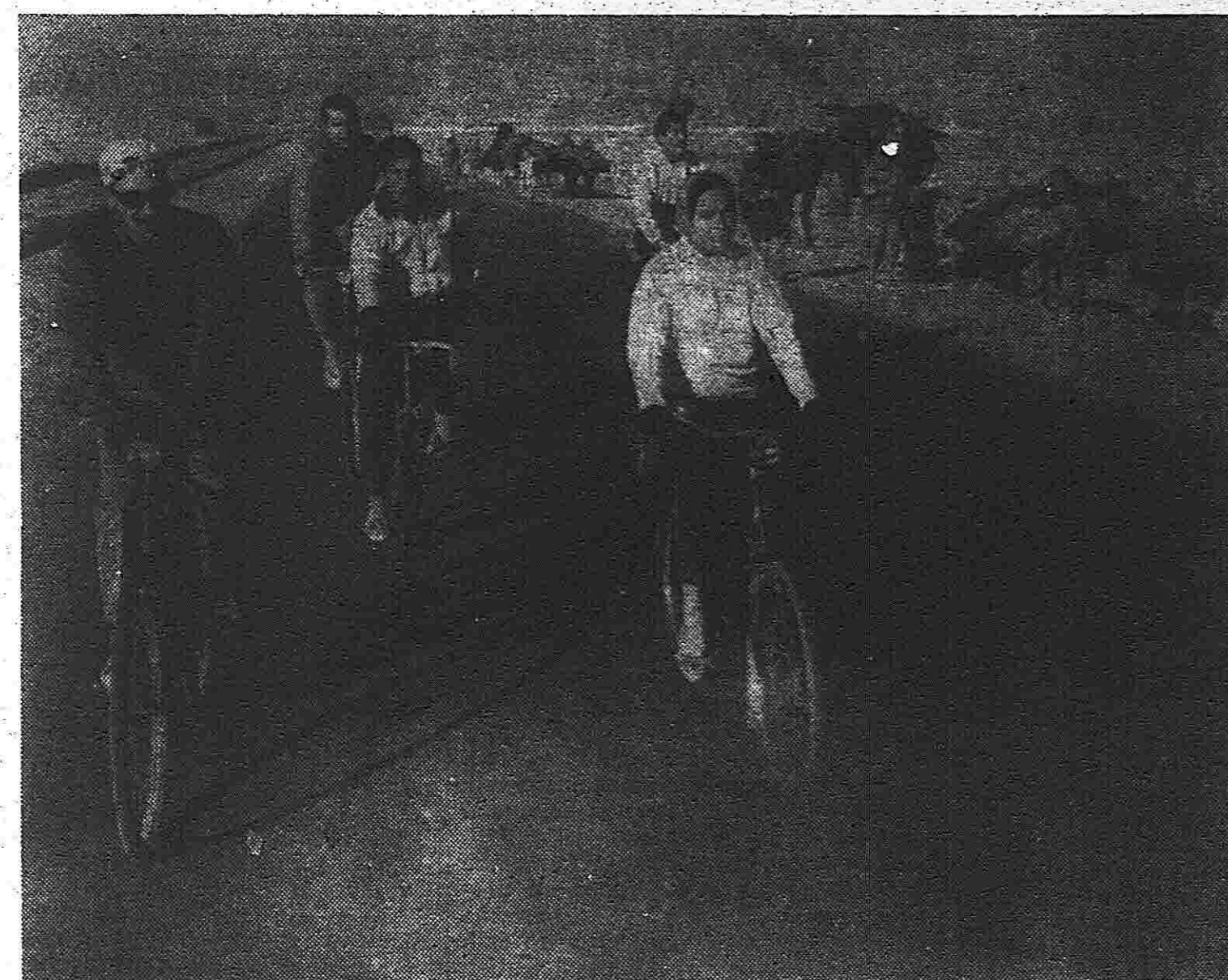
Fire Brigade 0121-20121
Police 20407-21122
Traffic 20169-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24272
24275
20045
D'Afghanistan Bank 20413
Bakhtar News Agency 21771
Afghan National Bank 22318
Airport 20452
Radio Afghanistan 20452
Bakhtar Phone No. 22819

Pharmacies

Boo Ali Phone No. 23573
Stor Phone No. 20496
Asri Phone No. 24231
Parwan Phone No. 20887
Shari-Now Phone No. 20079
SATURDAY
Iqbal Phone No. 22743
Afghan Phone No. 22719
Mortaza Phone No. 20560
Imayt Phone No. 23808
Aziz Phone No. 24131
Faryabi Phone No. 20887
Karti-Char Phone No. 23829

First Person Report:

'300 Miles Is A Long Way To Go On A Bike—Especially If You Are Not In Condition'



Cyclists ride close together the first day to enjoy a pleasant camaraderie—but Kurt Leutwyler has already pushed ahead on his fantastic 7-hour ride to Jalalabad. Photo was taken by Bedford while riding just ahead of the others.

The night was dark and the road was steep going up towards Rawalpindi. Kurt and I were in the lead and both of us were getting tired.

I think both of us were ready to give up then—the last 30 miles of the 300-mile bicycle race from Kabul to Rawalpindi. But something kept urging us on.

Perhaps our feeling was best described in those lines by Robert Frost: "But I have promises to keep and miles to go before I sleep." The words kept running through my mind and I knew that I too had promises to keep. I had told my friends 'I'm going to cycle to Rawalpindi in three days'—and come hill or high mountain, I was going to keep those promises.

It was 9-15 p.m. when we finally rode up to Mrs. Davies' private hotel in Rawalpindi to end the race. Our colleagues, Karen and Roland, arrived just an hour and five minutes later—but they couldn't have been more exhausted than we were.

USE ORDINARY BIKES
It was the end of the first 'Tour de Khyber' one of the strangest races ever held in this part of the world. The uniqueness of the thing was in the bicycles—ordinary bikes without gearshifts—and the cyclists who were in anything but perfect condition.

I had not been on my bicycle for six weeks. The two Swiss participants had not done any cycling since they left their Alpine country—until they each bought a bike about a month ago and started practicing for the race.

Karen, sitting most of the day in the Planning Ministry office doing her Peace Corps work, had been cycling only back and forth to work.

Her scant 100 pounds were hardly enough to keep from blowing away in a strong wind—and my own 240 pounds were so much in excess that I had to work twice as hard to make a single revolution of the peddle.

Altogether, it would take about

the four-mile grind to the top of the Khyber Pass. It is so steep that we all decided to push our bikes up to the top—except for Roland Kaage. Some one jokingly offered him \$ 10 if he would cycle all the way to the top without stopping or getting off; he took it seriously and that night collected the \$ 10.

And then there were the obstacles. Going down the gorge, for example, a bike reaches a speed of 60 kph and brake failure could be disastrous for anyone without nerves of steel.

Dieter Scherler, the German participant, had a brand new bike—and the rear brakes dropped off half way through the gorge. A fellow cyclist (we generally kept fairly close to one another) came to the rescue with a pair of pliers and after ten minutes they were on their way again, down the steep, zig-zaggy slope toward Sarobi.

Fortunately, all the contestants were out for the fun of the trip and didn't worry overly much about winning. However, it soon became apparent that Kurt Leutwyler was a good prospect for winning; he rode non-stop from Kabul to Jalalabad in 7 hours, plus a 15-minute stop for tea.

The rest of us took more or less leisurely pace for the first day and arrived at the hotel together after 9 hours, 35 minutes.

JALALABAD BANQUET
With the help of some friends who drove down in cars from Kabul, we commandeered the hour; a banquet was laid for all the contestants and the rosters. The next morning we picked ourselves up, shook our joints to see if we were all there, and groaned onto our cycles. We soon discovered that there was a slight rise all the way to the border—except for the last few miles which were quite steep.

Across the border, after tea and passports, we started up

From left to right are: Roland Kaage, Peter Fitzpatrick, Khushal Habibi, Dieter Scherler and Karen De Luca.

the four-mile grind to the top of the Khyber Pass. It is so steep that we all decided to push our bikes up to the top—except for Roland Kaage. Some one jokingly offered him \$ 10 if he would cycle all the way to the top without stopping or getting off; he took it seriously and that night collected the \$ 10.

Meanwhile in the pass from Landi Kotal to Fort Shagai, the rest of us pushed and cycled our way through the hills, while well-wishers and stone-throwers buried their particular form of greetings. Peter, Fitzpatrick and Dieter Scherler had more than their share of difficulty hopped a bus the last 25 miles.

In Peshawar, a hot shower and night on the town had everyone in good shape for the third and last day—which was said to be flat all the way to Pindi. We had to wait for the police office to open at 9 a.m. so we could register and finally rolled out of Peshawar at 9-20. This was to be the longest day we knew because the mileage to be covered was about 108 from the hotel in Peshawar to the hotel in Rawalpindi.

OBSTACLE COURSE
But we hadn't counted on the added obstacles—and the hills. After dodging successfully the bullock carts, tongas, trucks, buses, tanks, other bicycles, taxis, and water buffaloes, we had to content with darkness and finally the everlasting hills.

The last 30 miles were almost all uphill but for once the darkness was in our favour. We couldn't see the hills and kept thinking we'd soon reach the top. But the road kept moving skyward all the way to Pindi.

After a bit of sleep, we were ready to go again the next day. Karen and Roland even took half hour rides on horses. But we were all ready to come back to Kabul instead of proceeding on to Delhi, our original destination. But there's no doubt in our minds that we could have made it if we had

Soviet Snake Farm Provides Venom To Make Medicines

When the light lit up the dark room I found myself standing at an arm's length from a score of swarming snakes which, hissed and menacingly swelled their hoods, fastening their cold eyes on me. Involuntarily, I flinched back. Another click of the switch and the light flooded the room behind my back. I turned to meet the same cold serpent's eyes. In another second the snakes threw themselves against the net and started drumming against it. Cobras!

"How do you like my beauty?" asked Yuri Ivanovich Sudarev head of the only Soviet laboratory engaged in commercial poison production. We have 6,000 snakes, all of them "reaped" by our snake hunters in Byelorussia, Siberia, Kirghizia and Turkmenia this year. These that you see before you are normal Central Asian cobras. There are about 200 of them. The rest are vipers.

In general, cobras are rather peaceful things: they don't attack man first. But there is among them one unique snake—the Kara Kum snake—which is a treacherous serpent. It both attacks and pursues. Its bite is especially dangerous; there is no serum against it."

Yuri Sudarev opened the door of one cage picked up one such snake with a hook and brought it closer.

"See what a beauty it is. Well, we shall begin our working today with it."

His helpers Nelly Bondarenko and Nina Sklyadnaya had by that time gotten ready the laboratory table, on which the metre-long snake taken from the cage was banded. No sooner had it risen its head than was pressed against the table by a special stick. In another moment the two lethal teeth of the cobra were pressed against the wall of a glass cup. An amber coloured liquid was dripping to the cup's bottom. The doctor gave the command: "Switch current!"

An electrode was held up to the snake's teeth. The poison started to flow quicker.

When the operations were completed, the cobra was put back into the cage. An operation of this kind makes the serpent very dull for a week after but intensive rations will make it strong enough to give off its poison in a month's time.

Yuri Sudarev opened a door and showed me bottles with dry poison—transparent, yellow and amber coloured crystals. To obtain a hundred grams of dry poison it is necessary to evaporate half a litre of liquid. To get this amount it is necessary to make five thousand operations, one of which I happened to see. It is a difficult job calling for great craftsmanship and attention.

"There is a great need for medicines made of the snake's poison," said Yuri Sudarev. "Take for instance our domestic preparation 'viproxin' which is made of the poison of a common viper. It helps in chronic arthritis, sciatica, certain neuralgic diseases. Other preparations have also performed well."

"But there is a gap between the great demand for these medicines and their production carried out, in effect, only by the Tallinn Pharmaceutical Factory. Meanwhile the technique of making some of the preparations is very simple."

The doctor told me about the large unused stocks of cobra's poison in the laboratory, which in India, for instance, is used to make up 40 medical preparations.

Perhaps the next "Tour de Khyber" will go all the way to Delhi—and I hope I'll be among the participants.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 26.—A meeting held under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakeemy, Chief of Health Services at the Ministry of Public Health yesterday morning was attended by Dr. Abdul Qadeer, Deputy Chief of the Malaria Institute, WHO Regional Advisor in South-East Asia and other WHO representatives. The meeting discussed the programmes which would be followed at the end of the anti-malaria campaign; certain decisions were also taken regarding the future shape of the campaign against malaria.

KABUL, Nov. 26.—Mr. Carr, Chief of the Afghanistan Bureau at the British Ministry of Foreign Affairs arrived in Kabul yesterday afternoon. He was received at the airport by Dr. Mohammad Anwar Akbar, Chief of the Department of Industries in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, Mr. Alefi, Director-General of the Liaison Office of the Ministry of Planning and the Economic Attache of the British Embassy in Kabul. Mr. Carr will spend a week in Kabul for talks with the authorities concerned on matters of mutual interest.

SHIBERGHAN, Nov. 26.—At the end of the second term of chairmanship of the Chamber of Commerce of Jowzjan Province, the members of the Chamber met under Engineer Ahmadulla, the provincial Governor in the salon of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday to elect a new Chairman and Vice-Chairman. It is learnt that Mr. Abdul Shakoor, the former Chairman of the Chamber and Mr. Mulla Chari were unanimously elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Chamber respectively.

KABUL, Nov. 26.—Asia Foundation, which has also taken part in developing and organising the Afghan Red Crescent Society's library, has donated a number of books to it. The gift has been accepted with thanks by the Society.

KABUL, Nov. 26.—The third secretary of the Czechoslovak Embassy organised a film show last night to mark the international students' day. Spectators included Afghan officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

KABUL, Nov. 26.—Colonel R.V. Hawker, Military Attache of the British Embassy in Kabul, held a reception last night in honour of Mr. Glaser and Mr. Coombe of the Himalayan Hawk Eagle expedition. The function was attended by some Afghan officials and British Embassy staff.

KABUL, Nov. 26.—Mr. Mustafa, a technician of the Afghan Air Authority returned home yesterday after receiving training as a pilot on a USAID scholarship in the United States of America. Similarly, Miss Fowzia Yusuf, an official of the Women's Welfare Institute also returned to Kabul after studying hairdressing techniques in France; she was awarded a French government fellowship.

KABUL, Nov. 26.—The consul of UAR Embassy in Kabul held a reception last evening celebrating the 550th anniversary of Mowlana Abdul Rahman Jami. The function was attended by Dr. Anas, the Minister of Education, Mowlana Irshad, Secretary of the Jami Association, members of the association, writers, chief editors of news papers and guests from friendly countries.

KABUL, Nov. 26.—Mr. Mohammad Ali, Assistant Officer in charge of the Prefabricated Homes Factory left Kabul for the Soviet Union yesterday to study transportation on a Soviet scholarship.

More Than Half Hostages Airlifted To Leopoldville American Missionary Dr. Carlson Shot

LEOPOLDVILLE, November 26, (Reuter).—MORE than half the hostages held by the Congolese rebels in Stanleyville were airlifted to Leopoldville last night, but hundreds more are still waiting in Stanleyville where sporadic fighting is reported continuing in the suburbs.

Jami Association Members, Guests Pays Visit To Herat

HERAT, Nov. 26.—Members of the Jami Association and foreign guests who took part in the 550th anniversary celebrations of Mowlana Nuruddin Abdul Rahman Jami together with Mowlana Irshad, Chief of the Department of Public Guidance in the Ministry of Press and Information and Secretary of the Association, certain officials of the Ministry, Mr. Nafiz, the provincial Director General of Press, Mr. Nakshbundi, the Mayor of Herat paid a visit to Gazargah Tuesday to offer prayers for Khwaja Abdulla Ansary, the Pir of Herat and see historical relics and monuments.

The group later visited Takhti-Safar, the Musalla minarets of Herat, the dome on the mausoleum of Queen Gowharshad Begum and the mausoleum of Mowlana Hussain Waiz and Imam Fakhrudin Razi.

They attended an afternoon party which was arranged in their honour by the provincial Directorate-General of Press at Herat Hotel. Others present included the provincial Deputy Governor, the Garrison Commander, the provincial Revenue Commissioner, departmental chiefs and local scholars and writers.

The 550th anniversary celebrations of Mowlana Jami were held near the tomb of Mowlana on Tuesday evening. The proceeding opened with recitations from the Holy Koran and floral tributes were paid to the famous saint and scholar.

Mr. Nafiz, the Director-General of Press in an address of welcome outlined the programme of the meeting. Then followed a number of speakers who read essays on the life, teachings and exalted position of Mowlana Jami; speakers included Mr. Fazil Seljouki, Mr. Herawi and Mr. Tahawwari. Mr. Goya-Etemadi, a member of the Jami Association read couplets composed during the flight to Herat by certain poets about the great sage.

Mr. Irshad, the Secretary of the Association in a discourse threw light upon the personality and accomplishments of Mowlana Jami and described the titles of the books published by the Department of Public Guidance of the Ministry of Press for the occasion; he then presented collections of the 17 volumes published to the Deputy Governor and the Mayor of Herat as a memento of the anniversary celebrations. Similarly collections were presented to the libraries of Fakhrul-Madaris and the Press Department and to a number of scholars of Herat for cooperating in celebrating the occasion.

At the end of the meeting, Professor Khahili, President of the Jami Association in a brief speech outlined Jami's social and literary status and the function ended with prayers for the moral and spiritual progress of the country under the benevolent rule of His Majesty the King.

The Herat Municipality Tuesday evening gave a dinner in honour of the members of the Jami Association and foreign guests who took part in the 550th anniversary celebrations of Mowlana Jami.

The function, held at Park Hotel was attended among others by Mr. Abdul Malik, the provincial Deputy Governor, Major-General Abdul Ghaffar, the Garrison Commander, the provincial Revenue Commissioner, departmental chiefs, scholars, authors and writers and prominent citizens of Herat.

A State Department spokesman in Washington said last night 790 had reached Leopoldville after the day of drama in which 30 to 35 were killed and 80 wounded by the rebels as hundreds of Belgian paratroopers dropped from the skies on a rescue mission.

Belgian embassy sources said 350 people were still waiting in Stanleyville, where a curfew has been imposed and government troops led by white mercenaries, who marched in soon after the paratroopers landed, are patrolling the streets.

Evacuees who had reached here by 7 p.m. last night included more than 200 Belgians, 100 Greeks, 100 Indians, about 40 Americans, 14 Canadians, 18 Italians, 11 Dutch, ten French, eight Britons, seven Luxembourgers and five Swiss.

The returning hostages said the rebels herded them together in a hotel and in the square in front of the Lumumba monument and opened fire on men, women and children.

Among those shot in Lumumba Square was the American missionary, Dr. Paul Carlson, who had been sentenced to death as a spy, but twice had his execution stayed. Survivors said Dr. Carlson, who had been convinced that

CLASSIFIED ADS

Fall Ball Postponed Fill Next Thursday

The Autumn Ball scheduled to be held at the Press Club tomorrow night has been postponed until Thursday December 3rd to ensure larger participation.

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after two reprieves, he would not be killed, was shot dead as he tried to escape the machineguns by climbing a wall.

World Reacts On Congo Crisis

(Contd. from page 1)

"win the day," Ben Bella said.

"We swear by our martyrs, our brothers Gizenga, Mulele, Soumaliq and Gbenye and that we shall always remain true to the memory of Patrice Lumumba.

He said Tshombe's Congo had become a threat to Congo (Brazzaville), Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia, Uganda and Angola.

The Dahomey government described the Belgian paratroop landings at Stanleyville as "indisputable aggression against the Congolese people, and a dangerous precedent on the African continent."

An official communique said: "This move constitutes in our eyes an indisputable aggression against the Congolese people and a dangerous precedent on the African continent."

"The humanitarian grounds invoked in this case appear rather unconvincing to us."

"The reason for this latest intervention is, really one may suppose, the existence of uranium, of which the Congo is the world's biggest supplier, and for the sake of which African lives are unhesitatingly sacrificed."

"The very same states which gave material help to the South African Republic of millions of Africans and encourage it to continue its shameful apartheid policy, today have the nerve to talk to us of humanity."

In London the Chairman of the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace, Professor John Bernal last night sent telegrams to the governments of the U.S. and Belgium saying that "the World Council of Peace strongly protests the concerted American-Belgian military intervention in the Congo which, under the cover of a humanitarian operation in fact resulted in the deaths of innocent people." The telegrams stress that this military intervention could turn the Congo into a second South Vietnam. "We urge the withdrawal of all American-Belgian military personnel and equipment. The problems of the Congo can only be solved by the Congolese people free from external interference," professor Bernal writes.

Thomas Kanza, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Revolutionary government of the Congo said: "the struggle of the people of the Congo against imperialism, for complete freedom of their country will continue."

In an interview with Yugoslav news agency Tanjug in Nairobi, Kanza said our struggle for freedom is not an uprising or a rebellion, but a true people's revolution which must lead to real independence of the Congo.

The Chinese Communist Party organ, People's Daily, reiterated China's "unswerving and determined" stand that so long as "representatives of the Chiang Kai-Shek Clique are not expelled from all U.N. organs and China's lawful rights there are not fully recovered, China will have nothing whatsoever to do with that organisation."

(The U.N. Secretary-General's chiefs, scholars, authors and writers and prominent citizens of Herat.

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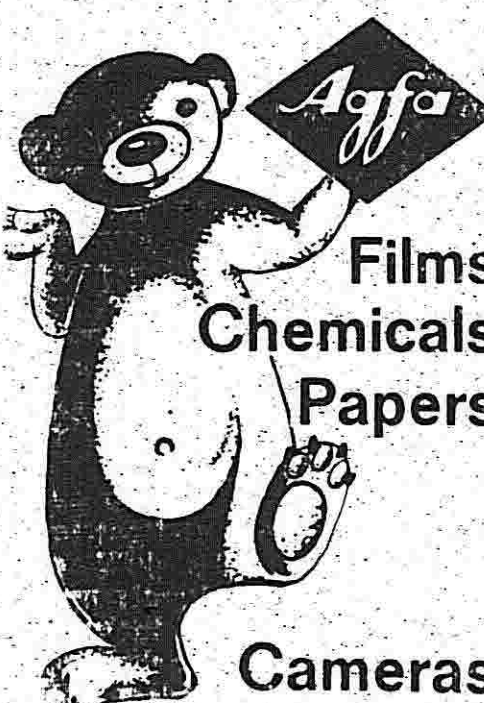
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Peking Rejects Suggestion To Send Observers To UN

PEKING, November 26, (Reuter).—

THE People's Republic of China yesterday rejected U Thant's recent suggestion that countries unrepresented in the United Nations could attend as observers.

The Chinese Communist Party organ, People's Daily, reiterated China's "unswerving and determined" stand that so long as "representatives of the Chiang Kai-Shek Clique are not expelled from all U.N. organs and China's lawful rights there are not fully recovered, China will have nothing whatsoever to do with that organisation."

(The U.N. Secretary-General's chiefs, scholars, authors and writers and prominent citizens of Herat.

remarks in the introduction to his report to the General Assembly, were explained last week by secretariat sources, who said U Thant was not thinking of the establishment of full observer missions, but visas to individuals.)

The statement on the United Nations came in an article attacking for the third consecutive day Japan's new government, which the Chinese accused of committing "one bad deed after another to undermine relations between China and Japan."